work. Mr. Grable has been reported previously as being at outs with Mr. Jewell over the strike question.

Observers saw in the announcement of the railroad heads and the statement of Chairman Hooper a determination of the roads to establish the open shop in the classes of work left by the strikers, and the intention of the government to aid the management aims in this connection.

Statement of Chairman Hooper The statement of Chairman Hooper

ras as follows:

"There is one new thought in connection with this strike that should be impressed upon everybody concerned.

"The man who takes up the work that has been abandoned by a striker has always been called a 'scab' or a strike breaker, terms to which much opprobrium attaches in some quarters.

"In the present case the men who assume the work abandoned by the striking railway employees cannot be justly reproached with the epithets mentioned.

"This is not the customary case in which the employer and the employees have a controversy about rules or wages, and each tries to impose his views upon the other.

in this case the controversy is not as in the former sense between the carriers and their employees. The people, by act of Congress, approved by President Wilson, established a government tribunal charged with the duty and vested with the power to fix rules and wasses for railway employees when dispute about these matters is properly submitted. Such dispute as to rules and wages was submitted and the evi dence and arguments fully presented

dence and arguments fully presented on both sides.
"Decisions on these disputes were handed down by the United States Railroad Labor Board. It is these decisions against which certain of the employees strike, regardless of any question as to their right to strike. The new men who take their places are merely accepting what is equivalent to a public service, the wages and working conditions of which have been duly established by a government tribunal. established by a government tribunal. They are not accepting wages and conditions which an employer is attempting arbitrarily to impose upon the striking employees.

"Under these circumstances, it is a foregone conclusion that both public sentiment and governmental power will protect the men who remain in the

Western Roads Not Alarmed

None of the leading Western rail-road heads appeared to be in the least

road heads appeared to be in the least worried over the situation.

"I do not expect the strike to interfere with the movement of trains," said S. M. Felton, president of the Chicago Great Western and the chief spokesman for the Western carriers.

"The experience of the Union Pacific, Southern Pacific and other roads that have had extensive shop strikes shows no interruption of traffic is to be expected."

have evaded the law and passed up the decisions of the Labor Board with contempt and we have not seen a single line of condemnation in any of our newspapers regarding them.

"The vicious propaganda spread cutives through our daily newspapers cause before the public in an unprejudiced form. Onr only hope of fair play, therefore, lies in a Congressional

of interruption of traffic is to be expected."

It was learned that the Western roads are counting to a considerable extent on getting their repair work performed in the plant of the Pullman Company, at Pullman, Ill., and the shops of the Haskell & Barker Company, at Michigan City, Ind. The repairmen of the Pullman shops, however, are among the strikers. In this connection Mr. Jewell said:

"Well, let them try it. It's my opinion they won't get much work done in either of those places."

Maintenance Men Ordered.

biggest Saturday in years for the Chickong realizations. If there was a strike we didn't know it, and I am sure the public didn't, because many of the surike.

Reduction in Aldermen class and the surike we didn't know it, and I am sure the public didn't, because many of the public didn't, because many of the surike.

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Public Not Expected to Feel Strike for Weeks

WASHINGTON, July 1 .-- It will be several weeks at least before the strike of railroad shopmen makes itself felt on the public by forcing cuts in train service, government transportation authorities said to-day. They based this belief on the unusually large number of idle cars and locomotives at the disposal of the

In addition to a good surplus of engines, there are now about 268,000 idle freight cars in the country, and 34,000 "bad order cars." Should the coal strike be settled immediately this rolling stock would be put to prompt service, but, with a continuance of present conditions, there would be ample replacements for a long period, it is declared.

Eastern region of the system, affecting 10,000 clerks and 7,000 members of the miscellaneous forces.

Machinists Ask Inquiry Of Labor Board's Action

Railroad Labor Board, and would wel-come a Congressional investigation of its activities, International Vice-Presi-dent P. J. Conlon declared in a formal

dent P. J. Conlon declared in a formal statement.

"We have faithfully complied with all the decisions of the Labor Board up to this time, as well as the transportation act, and as a reward we are forced to this issue," the statement said. "On the other hand, the railroad executives have evaded the law and passed up the decisions of the Labor Board with contempt and we have not seen a sincle

Confess That They Would Be
Gravely Affected, However

Roundhouse men employed by the

Confess That They Would Be Gravely Affected, However, Should It Check Freight More Than Is Anticipated a commence, estimated at 10,000, at several railroad carbon to the single several railroad carbon to the single several railroad carbon to the single several railroad carbon to several railroad rai

Trains Here Are Delayed By Walk-Out

tral to post "All travel subject to de lay" notices in Grand Central terminal last evening. The vast concourse was

issued a brief statement early in the at the Washington terminal round-

required to remain in their districts day and night. A plan for an emergency force prepared to go into action at a moment's notice was prepared by Chief Inspector William J. Lahey. Guards were placed at all railroad power houses and extra men were ordered in for duty at all precincts near points of possible trouble.

Over 11,000 Are Out Over 11,000 Are Out
Official statements were issued during the day by all railroads, which admitted that the strike of shopmen was "extensive." The roads repeated their maintain normal schedules and intimated that measures had been taken to guarantee this result. The roads refuse to commit themselves as to the number of men affected. The unions claim a 100 per cent strike. A round figure estimate places the number of men out in the New York district at between 11,000 and 12,000.

Official statements were issued during walked out. At the Riverside shops walked out. At the Riverside shops walked out. At the Riverside shops were maintaining operations.

Seventy-five per cent of the Pennsylvania shopmen here are out.

So of 9,000 Walk Out

ALTOONA, Pa. July 1.—Only 90 of the 9,000 men employed in the Altoona shops of the Pennsylvania Railroad answer the strike call. The failure for the strike of shops of the Baltimore & Ohio walked out. At the Riverside shops of the Baltimore & Ohio walked out. At the Riverside shops of the Baltimore & Ohio walked out. At the Riverside shops of the Baltim

The Eric reported two hundred locomotives ready for service in reserve and ample freight cars to supply summer traffic. The statement added that the labor market is glutted with skilled workers, and the inference is given that if the shopmen persist in staying out their places will be quickly filled. There are approximately 8,000 men employed in the various Eric shops, all of them supplied by outside contractors.

of them supplied by outside contractors.

There was a general exodus from both the plants of the Long Island Railroad. Officials in a statement issued at noon said that "several hundred men" had gone out. More serious difficulty was indicated by defections in the electrical department of the road and among signalmen. A general walkout of electrical signalmen would seriously affect all the roads entering Manhattan and would make it exceedingly difficult to maintain a service approximating normal on Long Island. The Pennsylvania yards at Sunnyside were almost entirely deserted. Car inspectors at Greenville and Waverly. N. J., walked out, and there was a general exodus from the Meadow shops at Hoboken and the Waldo Avenue plant in Jersey City.

laction of the final control of the shopmen. The case of the shopmen is rearried as a printed reports would have completed and another words the shopmen is rearried have more designated of the shopmen is rearried have been held control of the shopmen is rearried have more designated of the shopmen is rearried have more designated of the shopmen is rearried have more designated of the shopmen is far frem being 100 per conticulation. There are rolling stock to concerned the control of the shopmen is far frem being 100 per control of the shopmen is far frem being 100 per control of the shopmen is far frem being 100 per control of the shopmen is far frem being 100 per control of the shopmen is far frem being 100 per control of the shopmen is far frem being 100 per control of the shopmen is far frem being 100 per control of the shopmen is far frem being 100 per control of the shopmen is far frem being 100 per control of the shopmen is far frem being 100 per control of the shopmen is far frem being 100 per control of the shopmen is far frem being 100 per control of the shopmen is far frem being 100 per control of the shopmen is far frem being 100 per control of the shopmen is far frem being 100 per control of the shopmen is far frem being 100 per control of the shopmen is far frem being 100 per control of the shopmen who have arranged the control of the shopmen who have arranged the control of the shopmen who have arranged the control of the same are c

whose prestive may tend to embarrass or determ who desire to work. Cooperation of all officers is required from the start. Mayors, attorneys and police of the cities, sheriffs, county attorneys and county commissioners must take immediate steps to see that men destring to work are given this opportunity without molestation."

Pennsylvania Makes Wage

Agreement With 17,000

PHILADELPHIA, July 1.—The Pennsylvania Railroad Company announced to have been to hard the locemotive. All repairment practices and the first thing stands and the high tension men of the locemotive. All repairment practices and an number of car inspectors to the locemotive. All repairment of wages have been the elected representatives of the elected representatives of the locemotives of the long Island City power plant of the locemotive. The Long Island Railroad issued a call for volunteers last night and inspected a want advertisement in the Model West five years ago. Already he has received a check for take the places of the striking school of the committee of the long stand, said last night that 1,000 men and shopmen. C. D. Baker, statement adds: The Long Island Railroad issued a call for volunteers last night and in-the detter paid in the Middle West five years ago. Already he has received a check for take the places of the striking school of the long stand, said last night that 1,000 men and shopmen. C. D. Baker, statement adds: The Long Island Railroad issued a call for volunteers last night and in-the detter paid in the Middle West five years ago. Already he has received a check for take the places of the striking for himself the nickname of "John D." when the good news spread through the barracks, does not even recall the name for the man from when he won his oil out of Camp Dix to-day to look into oil properties which he won in an almost forgotten craps game in a town in the Middle West five years ago. Already he has received a check for the long stand, and last night that 1,000 men and shopmen. C. D. Baker, statement and the pair an

Rail Employees Rout Guards In a Clash Near Washington Heed Warning

First Strike Disorder Reported as Detail Sent to Protect Property Is Mistaken for Strikebreakers; Companies Announce Thousands Stick to Jobs Association, was named presiding of-

The Port Authority of New York in connection with the strike occurred ten miles out of Chicago.

WASHINGTON, July 1.—Disorders also caused the failure of an engine United Mine Workers, was chosen secretary. issued a brief statement early in the day, in which it was said that measures previously arranged to protect the city's food supply would be made effective at once. Federal government to co-operation in all necessary measures has been promised.

A series of special police orders came from the office of Deputy Commissioner John A. Leach yesterday, shortly after noon. Patroimen on vacations are ordered to keep in touch with their precincts; all inspectors are required to remain in their districts day and night. A plan for an emer-

Clare shops of the Baltimore & Ohio BOSTON, July 1.—The walkout of

ALTOOM, Pa., 2ny 1—Only 90 of the 9,000 men employed in the Altoona shops of the Pennsylvania Railroad answer the strike call. The failure of the strike was explained by the fact that large numbers of the men are working under a separate agreement with the railroad company.

Out of 1200 men employed in the Out of 1200 men employed in the Court of 1200 men employed in the Altoona Saratra of the Boston & Albany the walkout was general.

left work.

At the Avis shops of the New York Central only 16 out of 550 employees answered the strike call.

A large number of men obeyed the strike order on the Pennsylvania at the Jersey City and Meadows shops, in New Jersey, and the Sunnyside shop, on Long Island. In Philadelphia only a few men, mostly car cleaners, quit and their places were filled.

BUFFALO, July 1.—Between 7,000 8,000 men employee in and around Buffalo quit work.

ALBANY, July 1.—Between 3,000 and 4,000 railroad shopmen and round-house employees in this city and vicin ity answered the strike call.

HORNELL, N. Y., July 1.—Approxi-

SAYRE, Pa., July 1.—In the Lehigh Valley shops 318 men out of 1,200 quit.

Nickel Plate Men Quit
CLEVELAND, July 1.—New York
Central officials announced that out of
2,000 locomotive and shop men employed between Buffalo and Chicago
880 quit work.
Practically all of the shop craft employees of the Nickel Plate throughout its entire system walked out. Other
Cleveland roads announced that less than 50 per cent of their shop employees quit work.
Between 2,000 and 3,000 railroad shop workmen quit their places in the fourteen Toledo shops.
Two hundred of the 300 shop employees of the Wabash refused to join the walkout.

1,600 mechanics struck, adding that the others were expected to follow. In Elizabeth 2,000 Central New Jersey shopmen took their tools with them when they quit work Friday, and the union claims that only two men refused to strike yesterday morning.

At Harmon, N. Y. where the New York Central trains change locomotives at the end of the electrified section, 225 workers walked out from the

Shop workers' officials declared the the Illinois Central Railroad only 4,000 shopmen's strike was 97 per cent of- joined the shopmen's strike, which befective in the Washington district with about 1,800 men out.

gan to-day, according to figures given out to-night by a member of the Railroad Labor Board. These figures were BALTIMORE, July 1.—One thousand of the 3,000 workers at the Mount road centering in Chicago.

working under a separate agreement with the railroad company.

Out of 1,200 men employed in the Pennsylvania shops at Renovo 375 men left work.

At the Aviantee of the men are men at the Delaware & Hudson round-house here were still at work to-day, saying they had received no strike order. When it is received they will go out, it is said.

HORNELL, N. Y., July 1.—Approximately 1,000 employees of the Erie shops here went on strike.

SYRACUSE, July 1.—About 4,500 shopmen in Syracuse, Dewitt and Minoa walked out.

DETROIT, July 1.—Nineteen hundred shopmen employed by railroads entering Detroit went on strike. The Michigan Central began to advertise for men to fill the nearly 1,600 places of the strikers. Railroad officials said they were hiring many new men.

JACKSONVILLE, July 1.—Nearly 3,000 railroad shopmen, excluding those at Pensacola, walked out in Florida.

On Brazil Commission

Resignation Requested by Other Members Who Were Out of Harmony With Him

WASHINGTON, July 1 .- Members of there asserted that about half of the Life United States Brazilian Exposition 1,600 mechanics struck, adding that the Commission were informed to-day by the United States Brazilian Exposition

Camp Dix Soldier Gets Fortune For Oil Land Deed Won at Craps

MOUNT HOLLY, N. J., July 1.—

Quartermaster Sergeant Gustave Reisig, forty-five years old and twenty-five years a soldier in Uncle Sam's Army, pulled out of Camp Dix to-day to look land he'd better begin digging for oil, because it was there.

Coal Factions Of President

ficer of the conferences and William Green, secretary-treasurer of, the President Harding in addressing th

Solution Due Public

"Gentlemen of the coal industry:
"I asked you to meet me here this morning with the thought that in bringing you together I might be serving both the mine workers and the mine operators of the United Stetes, and at the same time serve the great American public, to which both you and I are obligated. I hold no specific authority under which to admonish you, but I do have the right to invite your immediate attention to a situation which deeply concerns the country, the solution of which you collectively owe to the American people.

of which you collectively owe to the American people.

"You who are here to-day represent a large sponsorship for America's supply of fuel. In that sponsorship you have an indissoluble relationship to the commonwealth of America. Coal is indispensible to our life as a people, and since this country has afforded you the opportunity of development on your part, both as workers and operators, you have created, in turn, an obligation to serve. Conflicting views as to your policies and your obligations to one another in no wise modfy your obligations to that public which made possible your industrial existence.

"Because of expiring agreements

"Because of expiring agreements relating to wage scales and working conditions a large percentage of the mining activities of the country has mining activities of the country has been suspended three months to a day. It is not for me to touch upon the merits of your opposing positions. I have not called upon you as a partisan of the mine worker or the employer. I do not mean even to discuss a single phase of controverted questions. The main point is to bring you together, and in that contact of men to men, mindful of the necessity of righteousness in any useful and abiding relationship, to have you frankly and fairly consider your problems in their relation to the welfare of our common country.

Hinges on Excess Production

Hinges on Excess Production

"It is pretty generally recognized that there are fundamental difficulthat there are fundamental difficulties in present-day coal production, the solution of which is not to be found in an hour or a day of most friendly and earnest conference. The excess development of a producing capacity, in both tonnage available and miners to work it, has presented one situation demanding solution, or there will be inevitable loss of property interests and a train of unprofitable employment. The war upheaval and all attending inflations and excess productions have left an inevitable and unavoidable liquidation. The intermittence in employment has made it impossible for mine workers who are only employed partial time to pursue their trade at wage rates adjusted to other employments. No industry is soundly based, no American activity can be held secure, where employment is held secure, where employment is compensated on a base of half time or two-thirds of the normal, natural work period of an American wage

work period of an American wage earner. "There has been instability of pro-duction, attended by a failure of de-livery capacity, which had reflex in speculative prices and panicky con-ditions, which encouraged profiteer-ing, and menaced our industries and hampered our varied public serv-

ices.
"Labor has the right, capital has the right and, above all else, the American public has the right to be these recurring anxieties,

freed from these recurring anxieties, no matter what the causes are. That freedom must be established.

"The government has no desire to intrude itself into the field of your activities. It does feel an obligation to see that the common American interests shall not be menaced by a protracted lack of fuel. It prefers that the two great and associated interests and associated interests. frank recognition of the mutuality of your interests. If you cannot do that, then the larger public interest must be asserted in the name of the people, where the common good is the first and highest concern.

"I have said that the fundamental problems propably cannot be solved."

"I have said that the fundamental problems probably cannot be solved in a hurried conference. But this conference might well devise the agency for effecting a solution. This is the purpose of calling you together, the beginning of solution. Meanwhile operations ought to be resumed. With diminishing fuel supplies, with menacing shortages as we turn to winter's approach, with unemployment visiting its hardship upon idle mine workers and with vast ownership without return on investment, it would seem to be the simplest components. simplest common sense to find ac-ceptable ground on which to resume activities, with commitment to ac-cept the righteous adjustments which may well be expedited in common consent. "This is no time for the militant

note of the radicals who would pre-fer to destroy our social system; no time for the extremist who thinks time for the extremist who thinks the period opportune to break down organized labor. The government has no ear for either of them, but would gladly lend its co-operation in curbing the extremes of both. More, the government gladly tenders you its good offices in striving for right-eous solution. It has no desire to participate in a merely temporary makeshift. For the good of all the people the government craves a way to permanent stability, tranquillity and ample periods of employment at just wages, righteous freedom for workers and righteous freedom for management, and a secure freedom for recurring menaces of suspended management, and a secure freedom for recurring menaces of suspended activities. It is not a question as to what influences dominate, who wins, who yields most in settlement. There is an indisputable justice in all relationships about which public opinion never fails to be right, and I invite you to prescribe that relationship for your mutual good and the country's common good.

IL. S. Will Act if Necessary

U. S. Will Act if Necessary "You are admonished to arrive at such understanding with measurable

such understanding with measurable promptness among yourselves. If the adjustment cannot be reached by you alone, government aid will be available at your joint call. We wish you who best know the way to solution to reach it among yourselves, in a manner to command the sanction of American public opinion. Failing in that the servants of the American people will be called to the task in the name of American safety and for the greatest good of all the and for the greatest good of all the

Suitable accommodations for your conference await your arrival. By agreement I am able to announce a temporary organization with A. M. Ogle to preside and William Green to be your secretary. I have asked Secretaries Full, Hoover and Davis to be your escorts and to be of every assistance possible as official hosts to

such a company.
"Let me remind you that toleration, fairness, the spirit of give and take,

'Pussyfoot' Blamed for London Traffic Rule

Special Cable to The Tribune
Copyright, 1922, New York Tribune Inc.
LONDON, July 1.—An attempt on the part of the safety-first council to make London pedestrians keep to the left of sidewalks as vehicles do on the roads, which was inaugurated here to-day, was not particularly successful. The populace appeared to regard it as an attack on their personal liberty and to connect it with the arrival of "Pussyfoot" Johnson

at Liverpool from America. The evening newspapers agree that there is deviation from the highly individualistic habit of walking in Britain's capital Traffic policemen who were questioned remarked that walkers would learn to keep to the left about the same time the country went dry.

and finally a sense of the larger obligations to the public are essential to successful conference.

"And I commend to you executive sessions and assume full responsibility for such recommendation, even as I assume the safeguarding of the public interest in asking you to come together. Differences are more often magnified than composed in their parading, and the call of the hour is adjusted differences, with due concern for the public welfare.

"I thank you all alike for your response to my invitation, and I express the hope that in the realization of your responsibilities, and in an appraisal of your obligations, in the face-to-face, man-to-man and citizen-

face-to-face, man-to-man and citizento-citizen contact, you will find a way to a just concord which the American public may gladly acclaim."

Irish Civil War Spreads Over South

The Gresham is one of the two best known hotels in Dublin. During the British occupation it was the real news center, as by tacit agreement both British and Sinn Feiners were unmolested there. Directly back of it and adjoining a four-story business premise stands the Catholic Cathedral, which would almost certainly be damaged or fired should the Sackville Street block be bombarded.

Hospitals report very few casualties

Street block be bombarded.

Hospitals report very few casualties to-day. The only organized fighting in the city occurred in the attack on a Free State armored motor car, which was damaged by a mine on Talbot Street, but escaped under its own power. Many people left the city, some taking the boat for England.

Fifty Irregulars Captured The Free Staters scored several small resuccesses when General Slattery captured fifty irregulars in the Capel Street area and small parties of insurgents surrendered in other parts of

the city.

No serious fighting was reported from the provinces, but there were many small clashes in the southern area. Positions held by the Free

ern area. Positions held by the Free State troops in Skibbereen, County Cork; the Listowel barracks, in County Limerick; Foynes, Abbeyfeale, Broadford and Newcastle were attacked by the insurgents. West Foynes had to be evacuated and several other places were seized by the republicans.

It was reported this morning that the railway bridge at Laytown had been blown up, cutting off all communication between Dublin and Belfast. The offices of "The Cork Examiner," it was also reported, had been seized by the republicans. On the other hand, the Free Staters have captured the Cardonagh Barracks in captured the Cardonagh Barracks in County Donegal, where the irregulars had been making a stubborn resistance.

The commission estimates the number of families in distress in the New River field as at least 2,500, adding that, inasmuch as many of the 119 mines in the section have been worked

Of Free State Means Clearing Up of Irish Situation and Is Great

Relief to London States men; Army Work Aplenty From The Tribune's Europeas Bureau Copyright, 1932. New York Tribune Inc. LONDON, July 1.—The British re-

Michael Collins and his colleagues of the provisional government. A decisive victory of the Free State forces not only means a clearing up of

Ireland. Lloyd George's government

sination of Sir Henry Hughes Wilson. The army is prepared to undertake the task, but Downing Street statesmen have been as serious since Wednesday as if a great battle of the late war was being waged and profound issues hanging in the balance.

The political aspects of the Dublin battle are regarded as infinitely greater than the actual fighting and the destruction of the Four Courts is a cheap price to pay if it brings about the over-

The republican faction contains some of the best brains of Ireland and Collins did his best to enlist them on his side. There never was any question of his courage, but it took more than courage to put the interests of Ireland above his regard for his associates.

absconding with their booty.

Fresh mines were laid in the central streets, and ten or twelve buildings on Sackville and O'Connell streets, including the Gresham Hotel, where De Valera has his headquarters, and the adjoining Hamman's Hotel have been turned into virtually one fortress by knocking gaps in the interior walls. The entire afternoon was spent in fortifying these buildings with furniture and bedding and the luggage of guests of the hotels, who were expelled. Additional advantage is gained by the insurgents in the choice of these places, as the hotels have large stores of food and groceries on hand.

It was reported that James Doyle, manager of the Gresham Hotel and personally known to many Americans, had been imprisoned in one of the cellars of his hostelry.

The Gresham is one of the two best known hotels in Dublin. During the British occupation it was the real news ship in Ireland relations with Ulster

broken and the British army sent to Ireland.

Find Hungry Women and Children at New River

The commission named by Rabbi The commission named by Rabbi Stephen S. Wise at the request of the New River Coal Operators' Association to investigate conditions among the miners in that West Vnrginia field, made public a primary report yesterday contradicting the claim made by the owners in inviting the survey. The operators said "no necessary starvation or even privation" would be found.

The report is signed by Father R. A.

Dublin Becomes Quieter

DUBLIN, July 1 (By The Associated Press).—Dublin was relatively quietat 11 o'clock to-night. Some fighting was in progress in the north of the city and Amiens Street and movements of national troops passing through the city were accompanied by the usual fusillades from barricaded strongholds.

It is estimated that not more than the section have been worked by non-union labor since the beginning of the coal strike, it is probable that more aggravated conditions will be found in other localities. Some miners are trying to live on allowances of the blame for the suffering apparently is placed on a "determined and admitted attempt to crush unionism among the miners," and the report closes with a warning that the policy is not succeeding.

city were accompanied by the usual fusillades from barricaded strong-holds.

It is estimated that not more thanked the policy is not succeeding.

Or 700 irregulars remain in the city. Another body of them surrendered in Stanley Street to night, but their number could not be ascertained. Lord Mayor O'Neill and Archishop Byrne have been trying to arrange for a cessation of hostilities, but without success.

A sharp engagement took place during the evening between the Nationals, in occuration of the North Star Hotel and Irregulars, in Moran's Hotel in Talbot Street. This district to-day was one of the most perilous in the city. The garrison in Moran's Hotel is believed to be composed of members of the I. W. W., and the district has been turned into a hornet's nest.

The Rathfarnham police barracks, in the suburbs, has been evacuated and set on five. The garrison of regulars is believed to have made its way to Dublin. Irregulars from the suburbs of a ruin as the Custom House and the Postoffice. Nothing but the bare walls stand of the law library. All documents, including wills and court receds, have been destro ed. The greatest loss is in the public record office, which contained historic papers relating to Ireland for 600 years, including the charters of the Irish cities. Every effort was made to save this structure, but the irregulars assed if for the story age of ammunition, which made it impossible to fight the flames.

The casualties of the battle were announced as follows: Wednesday, 15 killed and 40 wounded, Thursday, 14 killed and 29 wounded, and Friday, 18 killed and 107 wounded.

Joy in Britain Over Victory